



**Alternate leaf arrangement** = means that the leaves are on opposite sides of the stem but are not directly across from each other.

**Annual plant** = a plant whose life cycle is of only one year's duration i.e. flowers and produces seed in the same year.

**Biennial plant** = a plant with a life cycle that is completed in two years or seasons, usually flowers and produces seed/fruit in the second season.

**Compound leaves** = a leaf with two or more leaflets attached to a single leaf stem i.e. nut trees

**Drip line** = the line that could be drawn on the ground under a tree beneath the outermost tips of the branches. Rain flows off the tree at this point, so it is the area where roots congregate and the best point to place compost, water, etc.

**Full shade** = a site receives less than 2 hours of sunlight during the day.

**Full sun** = a site receives a minimum of 6 hours of sunlight during the day.

**Girdle** = referring to purposely removing a ring of bark around a tree trunk to kill it; must be deep enough to prevent the tree from healing. Can be done with a hand saw or axe. Most effective time to girdle a tree is in early spring before the trees leaf out.

**Herbaceous plant** = a plant that has little or no woody tissue and dies back to the roots each year during winter, as opposed to a plant which remains green all winter.

**Invasive plant** = aggressive plants that out-compete other vegetation; typically non-native species that have aggressive reproductive traits such as high seed production.

**Native plant** = a plant that originated and naturally occurs in a specific region.

**Non-persistent** = description for a pesticide that does not remain in the environment for a long time and breaks down into other components.

**Opposite leaf arrangement** = indicated that two buds are at exactly the same point on a stem, but on opposite sides of the stem.

**Partial sun** = a site receives two to six hours of sun during the day.

**Perennial plant** = A plant whose life cycle lasts for three or more seasons.

**Persistent** = description for a pesticide that remains in the environment without change for a long period of time.

**Persistence** = referring to the length of time pesticides last in the environment.

**Pesticide Drift** = occurs when the wind picks up and carries pesticide droplets; more of a concern with spray applications.

**Pesticide Runoff** = surface water can carry pesticides from treated land into streams, rivers, ponds and wells; may occur after heavy rain shortly after pesticide application.

**Phytotoxic chemicals** = chemicals that are damaging or lethal to plants; synthetic or naturally occurring.

**Seed bank** = seeds accumulated in the soil over time; seed carried or blown onto the site.

**Simple leaf** = they have a petiole that bears a single leaf i.e. maple species.

**Systemic herbicide** = a pesticide which is absorbed into a plant and moves into the root system.

**Trunk flare** = the point where roots begin to branch from the trunk. The top of the root ball in a container-grown tree is not always the trunk flare since trees may have been planted too deeply. You may need to remove burlap or excess soil from the immediate trunk area of the tree to locate the trunk flare.